



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25.

The Valley Virginians exercised over our exhibit of the relative cost of public school education in the several cities of the Commonwealth, and thinks our figures incorrect. We did not use the term "average attendance" in the sense in which we see it used in school reports generally; i. e. to indicate the average daily attendance, but in the more enlarged sense of actual membership in the schools at a given time. Our figures were obtained by dividing the "total cost to all sources" (column 10, table No. 6, Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction) by "average monthly enrollment" of pupils (column 6, table No. 1). For example, Staunton's entire expenses for educating 666 children (her average monthly enrollment) was \$10,031.82 or \$15.06 and a considerable fraction. (We said \$15.07, whilst Alexandria expended 939 at a cost of \$10,277.75, or not quite \$10.95 cents for each (we made it \$10.98 by erroneously using 936 as a divisor.)

The "average monthly enrollment" is obviously, a fairer basis of calculation than the "total enrollment," since many pupils attend but a few weeks, or even days, yet are charged upon that basis for the entire session. We, it is true, are paying no rents now, but interest on a heavy debt on one of the school buildings is included in our expenditures, and whilst the items are not separable \$1,942.31 are shown by the State report to have been expended in Alexandria, "for fuel, rent, repairs, locks and other contingent expenses" against but \$332.52 in Staunton. It is also, true that Staunton paid her Superintendent \$2,000 besides his small salary from the State, whilst ours get nothing additional. Her schools have the entire time and attention of the Superintendent, doubtless a very great advantage, (though, from the statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction as to the condition of the Staunton schools, recently published, it does not appear to have been improved) but it costs three dollars additional, or thereabouts, for each pupil.

"Turn it and twist it as they may, the fact remains, that we are educating our children at less cost than any of our neighbors, and, were it possible to apply a test, it would be found that we are educating them quite as well, the assertion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that a city school system without a night school, is like a man without a head," to the contrary notwithstanding.

As stated in our Washington correspondence yesterday, the Committee on Commerce of the Senate has resolved to report in favor of rejecting the New York Custom House appointments, or, in other words, to support Mr. Conkling in his spiteful opposition to the President. The report will probably be made in the Senate in executive session next Monday. The President must have a few friends among his own political party in the Senate, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Conkling's influence is as powerful with his democratic colleagues as it is with those of his own political faith. For southern Senators to take the side of Mr. Conkling in his fight with the President, and to render countenance and support to the man who conceived the iniquitous electoral commission, and who only turned against the President when he found that his influence upon him was not as potent as his vanity had led him to imagine, and that, too, when the President's refusal to join the ultra wing of his party in their remorseless warfare upon southern men and southern measures is the sole cause of their desertion, would be as ungrateful as impolitic—ungrateful, because to do so would be to desert in his extremity one who had crippled himself in his efforts to help them; impolitic, because it would consolidate, and thus strengthen the radical party, the existing rift in which could not be otherwise than widened by reinforcing the weaker side with democratic forces. It is reported that the four or five republican Senators upon whom the President can rely will be offset by an equal number of democrats. For their own sake, for that of their party, and for the sake of the country, we hope the report may be untrue.

During the progress of the Arlington case in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Hughes, presiding, the court, in reply to an assertion made by a witness, said, as reported in the Gazette's account of that day's proceedings of the trial, that "we are all Union men now." This remark was no less sensible and patriotic than the "we are all Union men now." All citizens of the country, whether in the South or North, who possess common understanding are Union men now. The only reason why those who lived in the South were ever otherwise was their natural desire to preserve the property the constitution allowed them to hold, but which was unsafe as long as they remained in the Union. That reason exists no longer, and now the people of Massachusetts are no more loyal to the Union than are those of Virginia or any other Southern State. Indeed, leaving patriotism and other ennobling and laudable motives for loyalty out of the question, the base and sordid one of self-interest would be sufficiently strong to make Union-loving citizens out of those who were once the most ardent secessionists, for though there are some States in the Union which could get along well enough with certain other States out of it, there is not a single one that could survive if separated from all the rest and left alone in its glory. No, as Judge Hughes said, "we are all Union men now," and if General Bragg, the so-called democratic member of Congress from Wisconsin, and his congeners, the radicals, could forget their sectionalism long enough to realize the changes that have taken place in the South

since the war, the whole country, North no less than the South, would be the better for it.

The twittings Mr. Edmund received from the democratic press upon his "slip up" on a law point—his side—in his resolutions about the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th constitutional amendments, so riled that gentleman as to make him lose his usual cold discretion, and yesterday he renewed his motion to take up his resolutions, notwithstanding his assertion the day before, when he withdrew it, that he would not press it in consequence of the manifest disinclination of the Senate to take them up, and of the time that would be necessarily consumed in discussing them, and which could be ill spared at this late period of the session. The democrats, however, strenuously objected to the consideration of the resolutions, and they again went over.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. Patsy Leedy died in Dayton last week, aged 88 years.

The American Hotel, Staunton, has been sold to Julius C. Scheffer for \$11,000.

The General Assembly it is believed to grant a new charter for Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Julia Baker, of Fredericksburg, slipped on the ice last week and broke one of her arms.

The Glover farm, 384 acres, near Craigsville, Augusta county, has been purchased by J. R. Brown for \$7 per acre.

An epidemic of sore throat is prevailing among the young and old in and around Berryville, Clarke Co.

Mr. Ames Batford, of Lynchburg, one of the oldest and most competent teachers in the State, is dead.

The next session of the Baltimore annual conference of the M. E. Church South will convene in Salem Wednesday, March 5.

The Charlottesville woolen mills show net earnings for the past 11 months of \$5,154, upon a capital stock of \$60,000.

The Rev. Beverly Tucker, of Richmond county, has been called to Trinity church, Martinsburg, W. V.

Mr. P. F. Eberly, of Shenandoah, was a drummer boy in the war of 1812, died last week.

Thomas U. Priddy, of Lynchburg, one of the best known printers in Virginia, died yesterday.

There are thirty seven thousand volumes in the library of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

The ice in the Occoquan and near the town is walked upon several feet high above the water and closely wedged below the surface.

Since Christmas eight of the oldest citizens of Occoquan and vicinity have died. O. A. Mr. Jimmy Davis died last week and on the day of his funeral his wife also departed this life.

Mr. A. B. Nugger, an attorney of Winchester, has instituted suit against the city, claiming \$600 for damages received by falling off a bridge crossing one of the streets.

John B. Tindor, of Augusta county, on Wednesday last dropped dead from his chair just after returning from the postoffice with his mail.

East Hanover Presbytery, at its session in Richmond, yesterday by a vote of 15 to 6, removed the sentence of suspension from Mr. Dr. E. T. Baird, and restored him to the ministry.

The tax laid for general purposes in Clarke county, for the year 1879, is one third less than that of last year, when a levy of 15 cents on the \$100 of valuation was imposed. This year the tax is fixed at 10 cents for county expenses.

The venerable Mrs. Thomas Scott, residing near Orange Court House, fractured two of her ribs last week by a fall, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs, causing her death on Monday last.

The measles have broken out in and around Breunsville, Prince William county. The public school at that place has been closed. About twenty cases are reported with new ones constantly breaking out in the neighborhood.

The county of Prince William paid last year into the State Treasury a little over \$18,000 of which amount \$10,161 was paid in coupons, Fairfax county which pays nearly double the amount paid into the treasury \$8,000 incurs.

At a large meeting of the people of Kanawha county, Monday last, resolutions were adopted endorsing the call for the readjusters' convention and the Barbours bill, favoring free schools and instructing their delegates and senators to vote against any increase of taxation.

At the organization of the House of Delegates of Arizona Territory on the 7th inst., Mr. W. Kidder Meade was put upon the standing committee on Education, Judiciary, Enrolled bills and Memorials and Petitions. Mr. Meade is quite a young gentleman and a native of Clarke county.

At the election held on Thursday for a representative in Congress from the First District, the vote at Manassas, Prince William county, was 93 for Boale, dem., and 40 for Douglas, rep. At Breunsville the vote was, Boale 45, Douglas 6, and at Independent Hill, Boale 40, and Douglas 2.

The Piedmont Virginians say:—"During the present cold spell the fish commissioners were transporting about fifty thousand young salmon over the Midland Road. It was said that the fish began actually to freeze at Rapidan station, and, in order to save them, the whole cargo had to be turned out in the river at that point."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morrill said that the amount required to pay the arrears of pensions is estimated at eighty millions.

Twelve private bills were read by the House of Representatives yesterday, all the war claims being set aside by objection.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Edmunds attempted to call up his resolutions affirming the constitutional amendments, but was defeated, and the Senate finally adjourned last Monday.

The jury in the suit of Ellison S. Keitt, of Newburg Court House, S. C., against the New York Times, for \$50,000 damages, for alleged libel, yesterday evening rendered a verdict for plaintiff of 6 cents.

The mutilated remains of James Ross, an aged tailor of Columbia City, Indiana, who disappeared three weeks since, were found in the woods in the suburbs there Thursday.

When last seen he was suffering from delirium tremens, and evidently fled to the woods and was frozen to death. Hogs had partially eaten the body.

The troops that pursued the Cheyenne Indians have returned to Fort Robinson. The only prisoners brought back were three squaws and four children, of whom three are wounded.

One buck and a yearling died before reaching the fort. The troops also brought the bodies of four soldiers. A commission is to investigate the whole affair, including the cause of the outbreak.

FISHERIES.—It is ascertained by investigations that there has been a great falling off in the supply of fish in the Potomac river. Since 1863 there has been a falling off in herrings to one fifth, and in shad and rock to one sixth of the supply in that year. The falling off in production has been from \$98,000 to \$80,000.

The falling off in the supply in James river has been greater, though there are no means of an approximate estimate as to the extent. The fisheries on the Pamunkey and Mattaponi are unprofitable and so little used as to be inconsiderable. The same may be said of the Roanoke river. Indeed everywhere in Maryland and Virginia the diminution of the stock of fish is alarming.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted appointing a select committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House of Delegates to consider and report the best mode of conducting the conference with the public creditors and others, contemplated by the joint resolution of the General Assembly and the recent proclamation of the Governor on that subject.

The report of the special committee on the Rives usurpation of jurisdiction, &c., was made the order of the day for Monday.

The bill amending the Moffett liquor law, was taken up and discussed.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Mushbach, of Alexandria, introduced a resolution of inquiry whether any legislation is necessary to enable the County, Corporation, and Hustings Courts, and judges to fill any vacancies that may occur in the grand juries directed by the 21 section of article 15 of the revision of the criminal laws to be drawn annually.

Mr. Farr, of Fairfax, introduced a bill to amend the act prescribing the duties, powers, &c., of certain county officers.

Bills were reported from committees to amend the act respecting an act for the encouragement of land purchasers and actual settlers in Virginia, &c., and to amend a certain sum to Thomas, &c., of Caroline county.

Among the bills and resolutions referred were the following: To extend the time for erecting fences in Aquia district, Stafford county, to amend the Code in relation to the pay of county superintendents; the expediency of increasing the compensation of commissioners of the revenue; authorizing the election by the people of assessors, and to repeal section 1 of chapter 32 of the Code; and to provide a new charter for the city of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Frazier offered the following resolution: "That a committee of seven members be appointed with power to send for persons and papers—to inquire what members of the General Assembly are pecuniarily interested in the Moffett bill, and what officers and clerks of the government (if any) have a like interest."

Mr. Frazier said that the object of the resolution was to ascertain who are personally interested in the future (pecuniary) success of the Moffett bill, and that no undue weight may be given to what such members or officers may say in behalf of this mode of taxation.

Many members upon this floor are undecided as to the proper course to pursue when this subject comes before the House for its action, and for one he would like to know when a member takes the floor whether he is speaking in the interest of the State or his own pocket.

The House voted to refer the resolutions to a committee. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and Dr. Moffett took the floor and said:—"The patent of the liquor law is the property of the State of Virginia, for its own use, free of all charge forever. Mr. Dean and himself, before the passage of the liquor law, had made a deed of gift conveying the register, as now devised, or as it might hereafter be improved, to Virginia free of all charge. There was then no patent issued, and the Governor and many members of the Legislature considered it necessary that a patent should be applied for to protect the State in the free use of the registers. If it should be patentable, of course the patent belonged to himself and Mr. Dean, except as to Virginia. No member of the House except himself has the slightest direct or remote interest in the registers. He further said that he would take great pleasure at any time in giving an account of the present status of the patent owned by Mr. Dean and himself outside of Virginia if any gentleman of the Legislature is sufficiently interested in it to desire the information; that he got up the whole scheme, as a revenue measure for the State, hoping to aid her thereby to some considerable extent; if any persons other than Virginians desire the use of the register he will be glad to furnish it to them; that the scheme had cost him great labor and expense, and if he ever received compensation from any other State it will justly belong to him and his associates."

The resolution of Mr. Frazier was laid on the table.

A substitute for Mr. Haaster's "bird bill," offered by Mr. White, providing that it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or capture, or offer for sale, or lay any partridge or quail between the first day of February and the first day of November of each year; nor shall it be lawful for any person to destroy the eggs of partridges or quails, and that any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars was adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the James River and Kanawha canal to the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—In the House to-day Mr. Mushbach offered a resolution requiring what legislation is necessary to enable the county, corporation and hustings courts and judges to fill any vacancies that may occur in the grand juries, directed by the 21 section of article 15 of the revision of the criminal laws, to be drawn annually.

Mr. Mushbach, in support of his resolution, stated that this question had arisen in Alexandria on the occasion of the discovery of the fact that one of the grand jurors was disqualified from the fact that he was the owner of a grist mill. The question will be considered by the Committee for Courts of Justice.

The Alleghany Railroad bill again occupied the attention of the House to-day, no vote being reached at the adjournment. Mr. Taliaferro, of Norfolk, spoke against the bill. He is so far the only one who has spoken against the scheme in its totality.

By the death of Mr. J. H. Easton the office of Secretary of the Board of Public Works is made vacant. Mr. Easton occupied the position since the time of the late Thomas H. De Witt, who died about four years ago. There are already numerous applicants for the position, which pays a salary of about \$330 a year.

Mr. Frazier, of Rockbridge, to-day offered, in the House, a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee of seven to enquire what members of the General Assembly are pecuniarily interested in the Moffett register, and what officers and clerks have a like interest.

Dr. Moffett rose to his feet after the remarks of Mr. Frazier, and said he would be glad if the House would refer the resolution to a committee, and that such committee might have full power to investigate the whole matter. He stated that he and his co-patentees, Mr. Ois Dean, would certainly, if any State other than Virginia adopted the register, expect to be paid for their patent by that State.

It is well known fact, as has been stated in this correspondence before, that the Moffett register has many rivals. Since its adoption and success in Virginia its every rival has stirred up inventors, and there are now no less than six different devices, which have for their object the registering of drinks. Under these circumstances Dr. Moffett and his co-patentees have not much chance of making a fortune from their invention.

It is very evident that the Senate will stand up for the Moffett register.

The name of Mr. W. P. C. Chesterman, of the Dispatch, is prominently spoken of for the position of Secretary of the Board of Public Works, made vacant by the death of Mr. Easton. It is to be questioned whether there is a lawyer in Virginia who is more fully acquainted with the subject of the Public Works of Virginia, the acts of Assembly in relation to the same, and in fact the laws of the State. So fall is his knowledge on the subject that among the newspaper men of the city he is known by the sobriquet of "the lawyer."

In the editorial of the 13th of October the journalist has been recognized, and the newspaper men of the State will hail with pleasure the recognition of the claims of one of the oldest members of their profession.

Your correspondent has it from the best authority that the council of foreign bondholders agreed that the settlement will be in favor of Mr. McCullough's scheme. It is now believed that a settlement will be effected, although there will be a large party in the General Assembly who will compromise on nothing over three per cent.

The members of the theatrical profession visiting Richmond are all struck with the happy looking gentlemen here have of going out between the acts. One of Madame Modjeska's company asked a young gentleman whom she noticed had been out in this way, "why did you go out between every act?" He replied, "I went out to see my wife." What a "stimulant" said the gay youth, as he went out to get a night cap.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

The Potter committee had the witness, St. Martin, before them again this morning, and continued his examination with reference to the Presidential electoral fraud in Louisiana.

He doesn't draw though, like his rivals, Anderson and the Joneses, and his evidence is comparatively uninteresting.

It is understood that Mr. Mills, of Texas, who was extremely anxious to reply in kind to General Bragg, of Wisconsin, now says that he is content to let the matter rest, as though he likes nothing better than to shout when under the excitement of active hostilities, he does not relish firing at a cold column. General Hooker, however, is reported as saying that increase of consequences, he is going to give Gen. Bragg a little more ground at the first possible opportunity.

Notwithstanding Mr. Mills' avowed placidity that gentleman tried hard to-day to get an opportunity to shoot his gun immediately after the reading of the journal, but the House, at one o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the postal appropriation bill, with debate limited to one hour and a half.

At last night's session of the House General B. F. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill, which was passed without objection:

A BILL for the relief of Anna Gregory, widow of Charles N. Gregory, deceased.

Whereas, by a decree of condemnation of the United States district court for the eastern district of Virginia, one certain tract and lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the city of Alexandria, State of Virginia, being the property of William N. McVeigh, was condemned as forfeited to the United States, under the general confiscation act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; that thereupon the said lot of land was sold, and conveyed therefor made by John Underwood, as United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia, to Charles N. Gregory, deceased, and that the said tract and lot of land, conveyed by the said United States marshal, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to said Charles N. Gregory, deceased, for the consideration of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum was paid into the Treasury of the United States; and

Whereas, also, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered at its October term, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the sale of the said premises so made to the said Charles N. Gregory was declared void, and the said William N. McVeigh declared entitled to recover possession of the said premises, notwithstanding the sale thereof by the United States under the said decree of forfeiture and confiscation; and

Whereas the said William N. McVeigh, under the judgment of the said Supreme Court, has recovered possession of the said premises so as aforesaid sold by the United States to the said Charles N. Gregory, deceased; Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to pay to Anna Gregory, widow of Charles N. Gregory, deceased, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the sale of the said premises by the United States to the said Charles N. Gregory, deceased.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia held another meeting this morning, which was numerously attended by the property holders of the District, to further consider the report of the select committee on the repeal of the act legalizing assessments for the improvements that have been made in the district.

Mr. Pridemore having come into possession of some Virginia coupon bonds, exhibited them in the House this morning, and they became objects of general attention.

Notwithstanding the as yet unknown, but necessarily immense sum that will be abstracted from the Treasury by the arrears of pension bill, the President approved that bill this morning, and the people of the country will probably have their tea and coffee taxed in order that the requisite amount of money may be raised.

At three o'clock the House is still engaged on the Postal Appropriation bill.

The joint committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of the advisability of transferring the management of the Indian affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department met this morning. All the members were present and after some discussion all announced that they had made up their minds upon the subject. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows: Against the proposed transfer—Senators Saunders and Oglesby, and Representatives Stewart and Van Vorst—Total 4. In favor of the proposition—Senators McCrary and Representatives Seales, Hooker and Boone—Total 4. There will therefore be two reports submitted to Congress, one of which will be prepared by Senator Saunders and the other by Representative Seales. The latter will advocate the transfer, and the former will oppose any change in the present system of Indian management.

WHAT SETTLED HIM.—A genuine Yankee in San Francisco having read a new comic with every conceivable question relative to his object in visiting the gold country, his hopes, his means and his prospects, at length asked him if he had a family.

"Yes, sir, I have a wife and six children, and I never saw one of them."

After this reply the couple sat a few minutes in silence, then the interrogator again commenced: "Was you ever blind, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Did you marry a widow, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Another interval of silence."

"Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York and had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, sir, I so stated it."

Another and a longer pause. Then the interrogator again inquired:

"How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?"

"Why?" was the response, "one of them was born after I left."—Boston Times.

Time is too valuable to be wasted in continually experimenting with various remedies when a 25c bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will at once cure your cold.

Letter from Fauquier.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

ORTHEAN, Jan. 21.—A few cruises since Mr. John Amis was on his way home from his steam saw mill, near this place, and was thrown from his horse, and was faced some hours after in an unconscious state, about half a mile below here, on the road leading from this place to Amisville, where he, Amis, resides. He was brought back to the village, but up to a late hour at night was not able to tell anything about his fall. He says the last thing he remembers was his riding through the woods, selecting timber for his mill. The supposition is that his horse, which is a very spirited one, became frightened and jumped from under and threw him so quickly that he had no time to gather the reins as he generally rides with them very loose. When found he had one hand in his overcoat pocket, as he always carries it when riding. Two gashes were cut in his hat, but, strange to say, there was only a very slight scratch on his head. It will be some days before he recovers entirely from the fall.

Several fine horses have been killed in this part of the county by falling on the ice. Among the rest that were killed was "Lady," owned by J. B. Payne. "Lady" got trotted away on the 13th at the Piedmont Agricultural Fair, and passed it to three minutes, and her owner was offered two hundred dollars for her, but refused it. It has been the most dangerous time we have ever known for man or beast. Fortunately, so far, none have been so unfortunate as to fall and cripple themselves.

We have here a Good Templar's Lodge that is doing a noble work. Since the organization of the lodge some who have been addicted to the vicious habit of drinking to excess have turned their backs upon the intoxicating cup and joined the lodge, and are most worthy members, and are urging others to do likewise.

Last Tuesday night the doors of the lodge room were thrown open and the public invited to listen to the discussion of the following subject: "Resolved that intemperance is the greatest of all evils." The discussion was opened by Ames Payne, M. D., and was followed by Mr. Stames, your correspondent, and Elder Samuel M. Ashley. All made good speeches, that were highly enjoyed by those present.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Business on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly flat on rumors of further financial difficulties. The same rumors were circulated yesterday. In connection therewith this morning's Standard, in its financial article, said: "We are in position to state that the rumor of the absorption of the Metropolitan Bank (limited) by another London establishment is totally untrue. Such an arrangement we believe was under consideration some months ago, but the negotiations fall through."

News from South Africa, published in this afternoon's edition of the Standard, just at the close of business, to the effect that Craypo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands, added to the depression.

The British Medical Journal publishes the following: "Russian and German medical journals state that the East of Europe is in a state of great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, which is rapidly making its way upwards towards the North and East of Russia from the Caspian Sea along the coast of the Black Sea. According to an article, dated January 18th, published in the Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, No. 2, it has reached Nijni-Novgorod."

As regards the origin of the disease it is now ascertained that it was imported by two emigrants of Cosackes who had lately returned from the war in Turkey, and in spite of strict orders to quarantine everything, probably had a part of their baggage, without doubt, containing the germs of the infection. Which disease first showed itself it was rather neglected and looked upon merely as a variety of typhus fever, and it was not until the mortality began to assume alarming dimensions that the local authorities began to feel it to be their duty to do something towards arresting its further progress.

Coal Mines on Fire.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Jan. 25.—The Least Gap mines, situated between Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, operated by Messrs. Graber and Shepps, were discovered on fire last night at a depth of three hundred feet. There were several barrels of tar stored and from this it is thought the fire got a start, but how the tar took fire is not yet known. This morning the miners report the fire gaining and difficult to get at, dense volumes of smoke coming up the slope. An engine with a gang of experienced workmen were sent down from Shamokin this morning having on board a large amount of hose to use, should it be found necessary to grow the fire out. There are other colliers in the immediate vicinity and it is thought unless prompt measures are taken to drown the fire it will spread to these mines. Two hundred and fifty men and boys were employed there. There are no miners below now as they came out during the night. If the mine should be filled with water it will require six months to pump it out, and seven months before work could be resumed in it. At present it is impossible to estimate the loss, though it will be heavy if not cut under immediate control.

The Weather Abroad.

LONDON, January 25.—The weather in Great Britain has been severe throughout the week, and continues so, consequently the applications for relief for the distressed poor have greatly increased.

In Paris the street traffic is almost suspended by the snow.

Reports from Brittany and other French provinces represent that heavy snow falls are interrupting telegraphic communication. The Times announces that much of its Eastern news is delayed by interruptions of the wires between Paris and Vienna.

A telegram from Fredericksburg says that four light ships have abandoned their stations on account of the ice. The Belgian pilotage office announces that the navigation of the river Scheldt is dangerous, and the citizens of Antwerp grant pilots if masters of vessels will assume all the responsibility.

SHREE ALI AT HOME.—The following portrait of the Amero at home appears in an Italian paper. It is taken from a lecture by an English missionary, Mr. Hughes, who speaks from his own experience. The Amero can neither read nor write. "What is the use of reading or writing?" he asks, "when one has hundreds of people to do it for one?" He is, however, well up in history, the result of conversations with learned men, by whom he likes to be surrounded, and he does most Indian prices. In a conversation with Mr. Hughes he told him he considered Napoleon as the greatest general the world ever produced.

In a public he is frugal and sober, but in private he is a drunkard. He is bold and a thorough warrior; those who saw him at Umbrela say he has all the qualities of a good general. His instincts are decidedly cruel; when he recovered his throne after the civil war he owed his success to three persons—his brother, his nephew and his son Yakob Khan. The first three he did not trust to cause him to be betrayed, and he sent his nephew to Lahore, where he died in captivity, and to confine his son in a prison at Cabul. "The Amero," concluded the lecturer, "is not an interesting character in any way, and I, who know him personally, have no hesitation in calling him a savage."

Hampton School.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A third public meeting and address in aid of Hampton Virginia Institute Indian School building will be held to-morrow night, Geo. S. C. Armstrong and Captain Pratt, in behalf of the Institute, have been favorably received by merchants and business men here.

From Bishop Doane.

From Mr. Doane, January 25.

Editors of the Alexandria Gazette:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you that I have received your issue of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you that I have received your issue of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you that I have received your issue of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you